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III.—THE PARTICIPIAL USAGE IN CICERO'S EPISTLES.

The frequency with which the participle occurs is dependent largely on the need of setting forth temporal relations, and in doing this the participle is an ever-present help. For this reason its proper sphere is the narrative; see Gildersleeve, A. J. P. IX 147. Of this fact there are abundant evidences in Latin historians, as can be seen by an examination of the examples collected by Helm.¹ But logical demonstrations, whether in prose or in poetical form, have little use for the participle, and some parts of the poem of Lucretius and the philosophical works of Cicero furnish good illustrations. Lyric poetry, as illustrated by the odes of Horace, freely represents some person or object in action, and for this reason the present participle is used more freely than the perfect. Let a few quotations suffice. We find in O. 1, 22, 23 *dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo, / dulce loquentem*; and in 1, 9, suggested by 'nive candidum Soracte', *laborantes, reponens, deproeliantis, virenti, composita, latentis and dereptum*; as also in 3, 1, 23-31, *desiderantem, cadentis, orientis, culpante and torrentia*. But the Aeneid of Vergil is a still better example of participial usage, with one to every 2.7 lines; while Lucan 'ardens, et concitatus et sententiis clarissimus' (Quint. 10, 1, 90) is nearly as free in its use.

The epistles of Cicero represent many moods, and with some prominent exceptions are specimens of unelaborated prose. The confidence in the earlier ones gives way later to an anxious tone indicated by the repeated statement of what ought to be, or of wonder in regard to what was immediately about to be, or more remotely going to be. Taken as a whole the present participle seems to be more prominent than in historical writings, and in this respect the ones written to Cicero do not differ from those written by him. The series of epistles from Caelius, Book VIII. ad Fam., was written to give the news at Rome, and though the

¹ *Quaestiones Syntacticae de Participiorum Usu* Tacitino, Velleiano, Salustiano, 139 pp.

standard set up at the beginning of the first, *discedens . . . peregrinantibus*, is not maintained, there are enough present participles scattered through the epistles to show that Caelius was closely watching the current of events at Rome. Contrasted with these are some others which are noticeably unparticipial. A good illustration of this is the letter of Sulpicius (ad Fam. 4, 5), written to Cicero after the announcement of the death of Tullia. One section of this is narrative, and begins (sec. 4) *ex Asia rediens*, but in the presentation of the main theme there is little need of emphasizing temporal relations.

Some of the epistles written by Cicero make little use of the present. He begins ad Fam. 4, 13 (to Figulus) *quaerenti mihi iam diu, quid ad te potissimum scriberem, non modo certa res nulla, sed ne genus quidem litterarum usitatum veniebat in mentem*. After such an introduction promising some unique form of presentation, we are not surprised to find the participles limited to a few occurrences of the perfect, just as in ad Fam. 9, 22, where Cicero discusses *libertatem dicendi*. Not differing from these from a participial standpoint is the elaborately polite epistle to Dolabella, ad Att. 14, 17 a ; and ad Fam. 9, 14. These epistles are detached illustrations of the effect of a purely formal attitude on participial usage, which is also affected by the personal feeling. And the best evidence of this are the epistles to Terentia, Book XIV ad Fam., and those to Tiro, Book XVI. In the former Cicero refers to himself 3, 3, *mihi praesenti*, and in 5, 1 *exeuntibus nobis*, while in the epistles to Tiro, in whom Cicero was more interested, the present is more freely used. It may be asked if the usage in the epistle ad Quint. Frat. I. 1 agrees with that in the Comment. Petit. The former is somewhat more free in the use of the participle, though the latter has some forms of participial statement not found in the epistle. There is, however, a marked difference in the use of the ger. forms. In the epistle the most noticeable statement is in 7, 21 *facilitas in audiendo, lenitas in decernendo, in satisfaciendo ac disputando diligentia*. In the Comment. there is an asyndetic succession of adjectives or nouns in sections 8, 28 and 41, just as in 4, 19, 23, 33 and 51 there is a succession of ger. forms dependent on a single term, indicating a somewhat different attitude in regard to the collocation of the gerunds and gerundives.

As most of the epistles are neither logical demonstrations nor artistic narratives, the frequency of occurrence of the participle

is a medium between that in those two kinds of composition. While the general stylistic tone has great influence, there are some grammatical considerations bearing on the frequency. There is often offered a choice between the passive construction with the participle or the active with the relative pronoun. Compare ad Quint. Frat. I. 2, 2, 6 *sed quid opus fuit eius modi literis, quas ad ipsum misisti*, with a following statement '*ae litterae abs te per iocum missae ad C. Fabium*'. The relative form of statement is necessary to express certain temporal relations, and is to be expected when a demonstrative is to be defined, as in ad Att. 5, 4, 2 *nunc venio ad eam epistulam quam accepi a Tullio*. *Epistula data* seems a stereotyped form, but on the whole we should expect the type *quas misisti* rather than *a te missas*.

I. PARTICIPLES.

The participle as the equivalent of an abbreviated clause is freely used for some form of relative expression, temporal or otherwise. The perfect passive, except with *ante*, and the nominative of the participles of deponent verbs give antecedent action, and the present participle contemporaneous action. The occurrences of the ablative absolute (430), A. J. P. XXV 315, outnumber the pluperfect subj. with *cum* (379), A. J. P. XXVIII 434. When the construction is other than the abl. abs. the participle, if it refers to a known character, may be temporal; if unknown, relative. This may be illustrated by ad Att. 1, 10, 1 *cum essem in Tusculano*. . . . *Roma puer a sorore tua missus epistulam mihi abs te adlatam dedit*, that is 'a boy who had been sent by your sister delivered a letter which had been brought from you'. But the noun accompanying the participle in any other case than the nominative is generally within the range of the knowledge of the recipient, and most of the participles may be translated by relative clauses, as in B. 1, 16, 3 (Brutus) *Antonio post interitum illius persuasit, ut interfecti locum occupare conaretur*; Fam. 5, 15, 3 *quod enim esse poterat mihi perfugium spoliato*; Fam. 13, 14, 1 L. Tatio Strabone, equite R. *in primis honesto et ornato utor*.

The nominative of the perfect participle of deponent verbs can be taken as temporal throughout, about one-third expressing motion, and of these *profectus* and *secutus* occur most freely. *Nactus* is used in ten of the fifty-six occurrences, as in Att. 10, 12,

ī ego enim Curionem n. omnia me consecutum putavi; and one-half are transitive with dependent nouns, as in Att. 5, 20, 3 eos cedentes . . . insecutus rem bene gessit; Att. 6, 2, 4 suis legibus et iudiciis usae ἀντροπίας adeptae revixerunt. *Usus* occurs with the ablative in Att. 7, 2, 1; and Fam. 15, 4, 10; *perfunctus* Fam. 11, 17, 1; *oblitus* with the genitive, Fam. 16, 12, 2; and the semi-deponent *confusus* Fam. 12, 14, 4, and 12, 15, 2.

The perfect passive is also temporal in a few prepositional combinations. *Ad* gives the temporal setting Fam. 16, 10, 2 nostra ad diem dictam fient; and *post* more freely: Att. 4, 2, 2 p. illas datas litteras secuta est contentio; 8, 12, 2; 10, 4, 6; Fam. 9, 13, 1 nemo nostrum post Afranium superatum bellum ullum fore putaret; 9, 21, 2 dictator factus est annis p. Romam conditam CCCCXV et quadriennio; 15, 4, 13 p. iniuriam factam. *Ante* occurs Att. 14, 5, 2 a. res prolatas; Fam. 13, 30, 1 a. civitatem datam.

The ablative absolute of the present participle is used less freely than *cum* with the imperfect subjunctive, but much more freely than the *dum*-clause. It sometimes occurs in connection with a *cum*-clause, as in Att. 5, 17, 1 hanc epistulam dictavi sedens in raeda, cum in castra proficiscerer; 14, 1, 2; and 14, 2, 3 cum expectarem sedens; Fam. 4, 5, 4 (Sulpicius) ex Asia rediens cum ab Aegina Megaram versus navigarem, coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere. The present generally expresses motion, most freely *proficiscens*, and the principal verb is frequently *scribere*, as in Att. 4, 9, 2; 16, 1, 1 *iens*; and 6, 4, 3 *festinans*. Notice the rhetorical setting of ad. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 1 quem flens flentem, prosequentem proficiscens dimiseras.

Another illustration of clausal equivalence is furnished by *propter* with the perfect in the following passages: Fam. 1, 7, 5 (to Lentulus) offensionem esse periculosam propter interpositam auctoritatem religionemque video; 7, 31, 2 (to Curius) propter tuas res contractas; and 13, 2, 1 (to Memmius) propter opera instituta multa multorum. It is interesting to note that none of these are in the epistles to Atticus, and this may be an indication of a little syntactical relaxation on the part of Cicero. *Ob* is not used by Cicero in this way, though it seems the best reading in a letter from Vatinius, Fam. 5, 10a, 2 qui ob sua bona direpta, navis expugnatas, fratres, liberos, parentes occisos actiones expostulant.

Considered with reference to time and voice, exclusive of the ablatives absolute, the perfect passive outnumbers the present active (1077 : 760), while the deponents are rare except in the nominative, and little use is made of the future. Such an unimportant factor is the latter in the epistles that it will not be out of place to give the occurrences as an indication that the Romans had not yet grasped the possibilities in the use of the future. Att. 8, 9, 2 *quid nunc ipsum de se recipienti, quid agenti, quid acturo?* and B. 1, 17, 2 (Brutus) *alterius fundamentum et radices habituri altiores*, are the occurrences apart from those of *futurus*: Fam. 10, 10, 1 f. *beneficii*; 10, 33, 3 (Pollio) *tumultus*; A. 4, 8 a, 2 *consulum*; 5, 13, 3 *iudiciorum status aut factorum aut futurorum*; 15, 4 a, 1 *tuas igitur expecto nec actorum solum, sed etiam futurorum*; Fam. 4, 3, 1 *tempestatem* f.; 8, 5, 2 *successionem* f.; Fam. 6, 4, 1; and Att. 7, 13 a, 3 *de rebus futuris*. In these the greater frequency of the genitive is perhaps without significance, though with the deponents the predominance of the nominative is due to the temporal force which does not appear in the other cases. In the genitive and accusative there are a few instances of *meritus* and *mortuus*, and for the latter a compound, Att. 1, 14, 4 *de intermortuis reliquiis*. *Uso* is also found, Att. 9, 6, 4 *cum Pompeio qualicumque consilio uso*. In the dative, in addition to *meritus* and *mortuus*, we find in Att. 2, 16, 1 *cenato mihi reddita*; and Fam. 1, 9, 10 *ut mihi tam multa pro se perpesso atque perfuncto concederet*. Neither of these participles, future or deponent, furnishes any evidence of differences in case usage, though there are some clearly marked in the use of the others.

In the genitive the present participle has a general reference in a few passages: Att. 14, 16, 3 *non est fidentis hoc testimonium, sed potius timentis*; B. 1, 16, 4 *ut probantis speciem habeas*; and Fam. 11, 3, 3 *nulla enim minantis auctoritas apud liberos est*. A noun is usually expressed or can be readily inferred, as in the half a dozen occurrences of *absentis ratio*, and also Att. 7, 7, 6; and 7, 9, 3 *exercitum retinentis* r. In the dative the difference between perfect and present in frequency of occurrence is very marked (29 : 127). The larger part of both are connected with verbs, though the agent is given only by the present: Att. 5, 21, 9 *redeuntibus consumendus*. And similar to this in the Comment. Petit. 2 *descendenti meditandumst*, which is repeated in 54. Compare with this Att. 12, 2, 2 *verum si quaeris, homini non recta, sed voluptaria quaerenti nonne βεβίωται?* The Com-

ment. Petit. has one example which does not seem to have a parallel elsewhere in the epistles, sec. 10 vivo stanti collum gladio sua dextera secuerit. Of much more interest are the passages in which the adjective gives the qualitative relation of something to a person in action: *facilis* B. 1, 5, 3 praesentibus faciliora; *gratus* Fam. 8, 1, 1 peregrinantibus; *inimicus* Att. 14, 10, 4 cui antea bene merenti fuerit i.; *necessarius* Att. 3, 7, 1 nam castellum munitum habitanti mihi prodesset, transeunti non n.; B. 1, 15, 7 exercitum habenti n.; *paratus* Fam. 10, 18, 4 venienti Bruto . . . p.; *periculosus* Q. I. 1, 1, 4 p. administranti; *promptus* Fam. 5, 8, 2 tibi absenti nihil esse tam p. aut tam paratum. The following are associated with nouns, both in letters by Brutus, B. 1, 11, 2 illi ita sentienti . . . auctor fui; B. 1, 4 a, 2 quod male cogitantibus exemplo aut praesidio sit.

The perfect appears in the accusative much oftener than the present, a noun already acted upon being used as object of a verb much more frequently than a noun in action. About one-fifth of the perfects occur with *habere*, a subject which has been exhaustively discussed by Thielmann, Archiv II, pp. 372-423, 509-549. *Cognitum* and *perspectum* are most freely used in the epistles with *habere*, as in B. 1, 1, 1 Clodi animum perspectum habeo, cognitum, iudicatum. A few others occur two or three times, while forty are found once each. In some passages *tenere* is used in the same way: Att. 9, 12, 3 saeptum tenet; Fam. 10, 8, 1 tenuisse suspensam; and Comment. Petit. 20 devinctos tenes. The opposite in meaning are instances with *relinquere*, as in Att. 11, 1, 2 expeditam r.; Fam. 1, 9, 15 incohatam r.; Fam. 7, 32, 1 sperabam ita notata me reliquisse genera dictorum meorum.

II. THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

The elaborate discussion by Snellman, De Gerundiis Orationum Ciceronis, 231 pp., gives the facts in full for Cicero's orations where the usage in the main is like that in the epistles. In these as in the orations (see Snellmann, p. 218, N. 3) the sphere of the different cases is not entirely distinct. Of the thirty-seven nouns occurring with *ad* and the ger., thirteen are among the seventy with the genitive, e. g. Att. 7, 1, 4 non est locus ad tergiversandum; Att. 5, 11, 5 locus delinquendi; Att. 7, 3, 4 spes ad resistendum; Att. 9, 13, 6 spem fruendi; Att. 6, 2, 4 facultatem ad se aere alieno liberandas aut levandas dedi; Att. 1, 5, 4

cum et otii ad scribendum plus et facultatem dandi maiorem habueris. In the same way a third of the forty-three nouns with the ablative are also with the genitive, as in Att. 11, 25, 3 difficultatem in consilio dando; Fam. 3, 9, 4 d. navigandi; Fam. 1, 8, 3 libertas in re publica capessenda; Fam. 9, 22, 1 l. loquendi; B. 1, 4a, 2 (Brutus) modus in tribuendis honoribus; Fam. 5, 16, 6 lugendi modum.

The epistles furnish some instances in which Greek words have been woven in with the Latin, and some of these are with the ger.: Att. 12, 45, 2 ut . . . ὑπόθεσις vituperandi Catonis irrideretur; Q. 2, 15, 4 te vero ὑπόθεσιν scribendi egregiam habere video. In the same way with *ad* Att. 16, 5, 4 magna ῥοπή *ad* proficiscendum *in* tuis litteris. The following are used with the ablative: Att. 6, 9, 2 in quo, ut praecipis, nec me κενὸν in expendendo cognosces, nec ἄτυφον in abiciendo; Att. 15, 1a, 2 vereor ne . . . ὑπεραττικὸς sis in iudicando.

There is nothing about the gerundive (future passive participle) requiring special notice, for half of the occurrences are with *curare*, and the larger part of the remainder with *dare* (10), *locare* (5) and *relinquere* (5). However, some phases of the different cases of the ger. call for presentation.

A. GENITIVE.

Not counting the occurrences with *causa*, where the gerundive is predominant (30 : 8), the gerund is the prevailing construction with nouns (169 : 70), though the nouns themselves are more nearly equal in number (51 : 31), counting as two the expression in Fam. 16, 24, 1 mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi. Most of these are abstract nouns, and are well illustrated by the examples given by Draeger II 825 seqq., though his statements need some modifications. *Festinatio* is not new for Livy, as it occurs Fam. 10, 26, 2 te adipiscendi magistratus . . . praepropera f. abducet a tantis laudibus; and *sententia* is in Att. 8, 14, 1 neque novam denique iam reperiam scribendi ullam sententiam. *Iudicium*, quoted from Velleius, occurs B. 1, 2, 4 i . . . belli gerendi; and *voluptas*, Att. 2, 6, 2 cum aliqua scribendi voluptate, for which Draeger quotes an example from Suetonius, as he does of *felicitas* from Justinus, though Cicero has it Att. 7, 2, 1 usi tua felicitate navigandi. *Gloria* is cited from Vergil, and *diligentia* from Gellius, though

the Comment. Petit., whoever its author and whatever its date, has the former 1, 2 *nominis novitatem dicendi g. maxime sublevabis*; and the latter in connection with *ratio*, 3, 11 *summa ratio ac d. petendi*.

Personal nouns are much less freely used. In addition to those given by Draeger II 826, there are used *auctor* Att. 3, 9, 1; Fam. 11, 27, 8 twice; and *magister*, Fam. 9, 16, 7 occurs in contrast with *discipulos*, *Hirtium ego et Dolabellam dicendi discipulos habeo, cenandi magistros*. To this list is to be added *opifex*, Fam. 7, 25, 2 is (*stilus*) *enim est dicendi opifex*, which is merely a variation from de Or. 1, 33, 150 (*stilus*) *dicendi effector et magister*. Adjectives with the genitive are not at all freely used and in this respect Cicero did not advance far beyond the beginnings of such association. *Cupidus* occurs a few times, Att. 8, 11 D, 7; Fam. 4, 1, 1; 7, 13, 1; 10, 18, 1 *quod homini pudenti et cupido satisfaciendi rei publicae... accidere solet*; Att. 5, 21, 5 c. *mei videndi*; and Fam. 10, 27, 1 *pacis inter cives conciliandae te cupidum esse laetor*. *Studiosus* seems limited to Att. 8, 3, 3 *ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior*; Fam. 7, 10, 2 *studiosissimus homo natandi*.

B. DATIVE.

The dative is very sparingly used, *scribendo adesse* (Att. 4, 17, 2; 7, 1, 7; Fam. 12, 29, 2; 15, 6, 2; and in a sen. consult. 8, 8, 5 and 6) and *solvendo non esse* Att. 13, 10, 3; Fam. 3, 8, 2 occurring most frequently. Two of the gerundives occur in quotations, Fam. 7, 12, 2 *quod ius statutes 'communi dividundo'*, and another in Fam. 16, 17, 1 *'valitudini fideliter inserviendo'* is due to the fact that Tiro's use of *fideliter* did not satisfy the critical taste of Cicero. The few others are associated with nouns, *auctor* Att. 8, 3, 3; and *dies* Att. 1, 14, 5; and 4, 16, 5 *iudicibus reiciendis dies est dictus*; or with verbs: Fam. 4, 7, 2 *interfuisti rebus gerendis*; and Q. 2, 4, 1 *nam defendendo moroso homini satis fecimus*.

C. ACCUSATIVE.

Nearly all the accusatives are with *ad, ob* occurring only Att. 1, 17, 8 *ob iudicandum*; and Att. 2, 1, 8 *ob rem iudicandam pecuniam acceperit*, both in expressions of judicial action. With nouns and adjectives the ger. indicates the fitness or adaptation for some specific action, and of the thirty-two adjectives so used, a part are found in Livy with the dative. About one-half of the

gerunds or gerundives, and it is generally the gerundive, express design, while the remainder for the most part indicate adaptation or incitation. With verbs of motion the ger. form gives the end in view, while with *esse* are given static relationships, as in F. 5, 17, 5 *nullo loco dero neque ad consolandum neque ad levandam fortunam meam*. At times there is also given some realized action. A good illustration of this is Att. 2, 7, 2, where Cicero says that he had screwed his courage up to the sticking point, *acueram me ad exagitandam hanc eius legationem*. Other illustrations of attainment of effort are Fam. 9, 16, 1 *te ad scribendum incitavit*; 16, 2, 3 *incendi ad repraesentandam improbitatem suam*.

D. ABLATIVE.

The ablative of the gerund without a preposition occurs much more frequently than of the gerundive (55 : 21). Nearly all of these are instrumental, there being but few examples in which the ger. indicates the sphere in which the main activity was performed. This sphere is usually indicated by the preposition *in*, though it is sometimes omitted, and a single illustration will suffice for this, Fam. 3, 10, 1 *in hac provincia . . . rogando deprecatoris, laborando propinqui, auctoritate cari hominis . . . gravitate imperatoris suscepturum officia atque partis*. The sphere of the prepositional usage is a wide one, if we consider only the words with which the ger. is associated, for most of these occur but a few times each, allowing great variety in form of statement. This is best illustrated by *in* with the ger., which occurs sixty-eight times with forty-three nouns, fifty-one times with forty-two adjectives, and seventy-nine times with fifty-six verbs, or in reverse order one hundred and forty-one words with one hundred and ninety-eight occurrences of the ger.

Next in importance to *in* is *de*, most freely with the gerundive (65 : 9), the main action generally referring to some object, rather than to an action as expressed by the gerund. *Ex* seems limited to the contrasted statement Fam. 2, 12, 3 (*laus*) *non erat minor ex contemnenda quam est ex conservata provincia*. *Ab* occurs a little more freely, once with an adjective Att. 1, 13, 2 *sum enim et ab observando homine perverso liber*. The other examples are associated with verbs of disinclination or of restraint, and with both gerund and gerundive. *Abhorrere* occurs Att. 2, 6, 1 *a scribendo*; 7, 13, 2 *a pugnando*; 14, 13, 5 *a ducenda*

uxore; F. 2, 16, 3 ab urbe relinquenda. Expressions of restraint are found in B. 1, 15, 10 ab impugnanda patria deterrerem; Fam. 5, 17, 1 a scribendo . . . retardarunt; Q. 3, 2, 2 me teneo ab accusando: Comment. Petit. 55 ab impediendo, ac laedendo repelluntur.

The gerunds and gerundives in the epistles are a varied rather than a prominent element, and there are a few principles to which Cicero adhered quite closely, and in at least one point differed from his correspondents.

1. The gerundive is generally used instead of the gerund with an accusative. However the accusative singular is found Att. 10, 4, 6 consilio relinquendi Italiam; and the plural Att. 4, 19, 2 hiberna legionis eligendi optio, where he seems to have avoided a genitive dependent on a genitive. This limitation however does not apply to pronouns, for *aliquid* occurs Att. 7, 20, 1; Fam. 4, 6, 3; and 11, 28, 7; as also *plura* Fam. 8, 6, 2 non est iam tempus plura narrandi. With the ablative the accusative is used only where there is another gerund in the statement: Fam. 10, 31, 6 manendo in provinciam an ducendo exercitum; and 12, 13, 3 spem saepe transitionis praebendo neque umquam non decedendo.

2. There are but few occurrences of the genitive plural of the gerundive, and in these it is to be noted that Cicero does not have the succession *-arum -arum*, or *-orum -orum*. The nearest he comes to these is in Att. 3, 7, 3 mutandarum rerum; Fam. 15, 13, 2 r. gerendarum; and Fam. 2, 3, 1 declarandorum munerum. Other third declension endings are in Att. 3, 24, 1 adiungendorum consulum; Fam. 5, 4, 2 omnium servandorum; 5, 20, 1 rationum referendarum.

3. In the ablative the gerund without a preposition is used more freely than is the gerundive, but the reverse is true when a preposition is used, and this is most noticeable with *de*.

4. Cicero regularly has the genitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, while Pollio has in Fam. 10, 33, 5 spatium confirmandi sese Antonio dari; and Brutus, Fam. 11, 2, 2 facultatem habet decipiendi nos.

It will not be out of place to contrast briefly the usage of Cicero with that of Livy in the ger. sphere. The sentence organization is so different that a comparison in the domain of the strictly participial usage would not be fair to either, for frequency of occurrence would be the chief difference. However, in the use of the ger. forms Livy emphasizes certain phases which

Cicero does not. Less than twenty years intervened between the beginning of the literary activity of Livy and the close of the activity of Cicero when Livy was fifteen years of age. We do not know when he left Patavium, nor whether he had ever heard Cicero speak. Be this as it may he was a sincere admirer of Cicero, for he said, as quoted by Sen. Rhet. S. 5, 22 *magnus ac memorabilis fuit et in cuius laudes exsequendas Cicerone laudatore opus fuerit*; and the further commendation quoted by Quintilian 10, 1, 39 is well known '*legendos Demosthenem atque Ciceronem, tum ita, ut quisque esset Demostheni et Ciceroni simillimus*'. We may safely assume that the works of Cicero were the basis of the training of Livy, and that he modified the basis as Cicero also had done. In dealing with the ger. (see A. J. P. XXVII 280 seqq.) he made far more extended use of the dative than did Cicero; he did not restrict himself in the use of the accusative as object of the gerund; in the ablative the use of *in* is far less prominent than in the epistles; and in the genitive the use of the accusative of pronouns is noticeable. These are matters in which there might have been a parity of usage in the epistles and in the history, while the more elaborate setting in Livy is merely an evidence of a necessary difference in style.

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